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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/738,475	12/17/2003	Sachin Govind Deshpande	10237.29	8213

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KIRTON & MCCONKIE
1800 EAGLE GATE TOWER / 60 EAST SOUTH TEMPLE
P.O. BOX 45120
SALT LAKE CITY, UT 84145-0120

EXAMINER	
DANIELS, ANTHONY J	
ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2622	

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	02/08/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/738,475	DESHPANDE, SACHIN GOVIND	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Anthony J. Daniels	2622	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *17 December 2003*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-31* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-31* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *17 December 2003* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Specification

1. The abstract of the disclosure is objected to because it contains more than 150 words. The abstract should contain between 50 and 150 words. Correction is required. See MPEP § 608.01(b).

NOTE: ***The USPTO considers the "at least one of" language to be anticipated by a reference containing any one of the corresponding choices.***

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-4,13-18 and 21-31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tanaka et al. (US 2006/0008175) in view of Fukusawa et al. (US # 7,154,538).

As to claim **1**, Tanaka et al. teaches a method for remotely controlling the remote video input device (Figure 30), the method comprising: using a control point to discover a remote video input device (Figure 30, camera "301") that is configured to provide a video service ([0153], Lines 4-6); and remotely controlling an action of the video service ([0154], Lines 4-8). The claim differs from Tanaka et al. in that it requires the step of receiving a description of the video service that is provided by the remote video input device.

In the same field of endeavor, Fukusawa et al. teaches a video image viewing system (Figure 6) wherein a camera providing a live image is transmitted from camera to a server (Col. 8, Lines 20-36). A client can then obtain the live image via the Internet (Col. 8, Lines 32-36). The web page showing the live image has a description of the image being transmitted (Figure 7, MT. FUJI LIVE IMAGE "703"; Col. 9, Lines 3 and 4). In light of the teaching of Fukusawa et al., it would have been obvious to include a description of the image with the image being displayed, because an artisan of ordinary skill in the art would recognize that would let the user know exactly what is being viewed.

As to claim **2**, Tanaka et al., as modified by Fukusawa et al., teaches a method as recited in claim 1, wherein step for using a control point to discover a remote video input device utilizes a UPnP protocol (see Tanaka et al., [0153], Lines 5-7).

As to claim **3**, Tanaka et al., as modified by Fukusawa et al., teaches a method as recited in claim 2, wherein the step for receiving a description of the video service (see Fukusawa et al., Figure 7) that is provided by the remote video input device further employs the UPnP protocol (see Tanaka et al., [0153], Lines 5-7).

As to claim **4**, Tanaka et al., as modified by Fukusawa et al., teaches a method as recited in claim 1, wherein the control point comprises any control point of the system (see Tanaka et al., Figure 30, network adapters "302"; [0153], Lines 5-7).

As to claim **13**, Tanaka et al., as modified by Fukusawa et al., teaches a method as recited in claim 1, wherein the action corresponds to a zoom setting of the remote video input device (see Tanaka et al., Figure 31, zoom scroll bar "325"; [0154], Lines 4-8; [0157], Lines 1-7).

As to claim **14**, Tanaka et al., as modified by Fukusawa et al., teaches a method as recited in claim 13, wherein the action comprises at least one of: (i) querying a current zoom setting of the remote video input device; and (ii) establishing a zoom setting for the remote video input device (see Tanaka et al., [0154], Lines 4-8).

As to claim **15**, Tanaka et al., as modified by Fukusawa et al., teaches a method as recited in claim 1, wherein the action corresponds to a pan setting of the remote video input device (see Tanaka et al., Figure 31, pan scroll bar "323"; [0154], Lines 4-8; [0157], Lines 1-7).

As to claim **16**, Tanaka et al., as modified by Fukusawa et al., teaches a method as recited in claim 15, wherein the action comprises at least one of: (i) querying a current pan setting of the remote video input device; and (ii) establishing a pan setting for the remote video input device (see Tanaka et al., [0154], Lines 4-8).

As to claim **17**, Tanaka et al., as modified by Fukusawa et al., teaches a method as recited in claim 1, wherein the action corresponds to a tilt setting of the remote video input device (see Tanaka et al., Figure 31, tilt scroll bar "324"; [0154], Lines 4-8; [0157], Lines 1-7).

As to claim **18**, Tanaka et al., as modified by Fukusawa et al., teaches a method as recited in claim 17, wherein the action comprises at least one of: (i) querying a current tilt setting of the remote video input device; and (ii) establishing a tilt setting for the remote video input device (see Tanaka et al., [0154], Lines 4-8).

As to claim **21**, Tanaka et al., as modified by Fukusawa et al., teaches a method as recited in claim 1, wherein the action corresponds to a status setting of the remote video input device (see Tanaka et al., Figure 31, pan scroll bar "323"; [0154], Lines 4-8; [0157], Lines 1-7; *{The examiner interprets the status setting as the status of the pan setting.}*).

As to claim **22**, Tanaka et al., as modified by Fukusawa et al., teaches a method as recited in claim 21, wherein the action comprises at least one of: (i) querying a current status setting of the remote video input device; and (ii) establishing a status setting for the remote video input device ([0154], Lines 4-8).

As to claim **23**, Tanaka et al. teaches a networked video system (Figure 30) comprising: a video device coupled to a network (Figure 30, camera "301" coupled to network "303"), wherein the video device is configured to selectively provide a video service ([0157], Lines 10-12); and a remote control point coupled to the network (Figure 30, monitoring station "304"), wherein the remote control point is configured to discover the remote video input device ([0153], Lines 5-7) and remotely control an action of the video service ([0154], Lines 4-8). The claim differs from Tanaka et al. in that it further requires that the monitoring station receive a description of the video service that is provided by the remote video input device.

In the same field of endeavor, Fukusawa et al. teaches a video image viewing system (Figure 6) wherein a camera providing a live image is transmitted from camera to a server (Col. 8, Lines 20-36). A client can then obtain the live image via the Internet (Col. 8, Lines 32-36). The web page showing the live image has a description of the image being transmitted (Figure 7, MT. FUJI LIVE IMAGE "703"; Col. 9, Lines 3 and 4). In light of the teaching of Fukusawa et al., it would have been obvious to include a description of the image with the image being displayed, because an artisan of ordinary skill in the art would recognize that would let the user know exactly what is being viewed.

As to claim **24**, Tanaka et al., as modified by Fukusawa et al., teaches a system as recited in claim 23, wherein the remote control point uses a UPnP protocol to discover the remote video

input device, receive a description of the video service that is provided by the remote video input device, and remotely control the action of the video service (see Tanaka et al., [0153], Lines 5-7).

As to claim **25**, Tanaka et al., as modified by Fukusawa et al., teaches a system as recited in claim 23, wherein the control point is any control point of the system (see Tanaka et al., Figure 30, network adapters "302").

As to claim **26**, Tanaka et al., as modified by Fukusawa et al., teaches a system as recited in claim 23, wherein the action corresponds to at least one of: (i) a zoom setting of the remote video input device **(see Tanaka et al., [0154], Lines 4-8)**; (ii) a pan setting of the remote video input device; (iii) a tilt setting of the remote video input device; (iv) a focus setting of the remote video input device; (v) a status setting of the remote video input device; (vi) a brightness setting of the remote video input device; (vii) a contrast setting of the remote video input device; (viii) a hue setting of the remote video input device; and (ix) a saturation setting of the remote video input device.

As to claim **27**, Tanaka et al., as modified by Fukusawa et al., teaches a system as recited in claim 26, wherein the action comprises at least one of: (i) querying a current zoom setting of the remote video input device; (ii) establishing a zoom setting for the remote video input device **(see Tanaka et al., [0154], Lines 4-8)**; (iii) querying a current pan setting of the remote video input device; (iv) establishing a pan setting for the remote video input device; (v) querying a current tilt setting of the remote video input device; (vi) establishing a tilt setting for the remote video input device; (vii) querying a current focus setting of the remote video input device; (viii) establishing a focus setting for the remote video input device; (ix) querying a current status

setting of the remote video input device; (x) establishing a status setting for the remote video input device; (xi) querying a current brightness setting of the remote video input device; (xii) establishing a brightness setting for the remote video input device; (xiii) querying a current contrast setting of the remote video input device; (xiv) establishing a contrast setting for the remote video input device; (xv) querying a current hue setting of the remote video input device; (xvi) establishing a hue setting for the remote video input device; (xvii) querying a current saturation setting of the remote video input device; and (xviii) establishing a saturation setting for the remote video input device.

As to claim **28**, Tanaka et al. teaches a computer program product for implementing within a computer system a method for remotely controlling a remote video input device, the computer program product comprising: a computer readable medium for providing computer program code means utilized to implement the method (Figure 30, camera "301"; [0158], Lines 1-10), wherein the computer program code means is comprised of executable code for implementing the steps for: using a control point to discover a remote video input device that is configured to provide a video service ([0157], Lines 5-7) and remotely controlling an action of the video service [0154], Lines 4-8). The claim differs from Tanaka et al. in that it requires that the computer program code means execute the step of receiving a description of the video service that is provided by the remote video input device.

In the same field of endeavor, Fukusawa et al. teaches a video image viewing system (Figure 6) wherein a camera providing a live image is transmitted from camera to a server (Col. 8, Lines 20-36). A client can then obtain the live image via the Internet (Col. 8, Lines 32-36). The web page showing the live image has a description of the image being transmitted (Figure 7,

MT. FUJI LIVE IMAGE "703"; Col. 9, Lines 3 and 4). In light of the teaching of Fukusawa et al., it would have been obvious to include a description of the image with the image being displayed, because an artisan of ordinary skill in the art would recognize that would let the user know exactly what is being viewed.

As to claim **29**, Tanaka et al., as modified by Fukusawa et al., teaches a computer program product as recited in claim 28, wherein the step for using a control point to discover a remote video input device utilizes a UPnP protocol, and wherein the step for receiving a description of the video service that is provided by the remote video input device further employs the UPnP protocol (see Tanaka et al., [0153], Lines 5-7).

As to claim **30**, Tanaka et al., as modified by Fukusawa et al., teaches a computer program product as recited in claim 28, wherein the action corresponds to at least one of: (i) a zoom setting of the remote video input device **(see Tanaka et al., [0154], Lines 4-8)**; (ii) a pan setting of the remote video input device; (iii) a tilt setting of the remote video input device; (iv) a focus setting of the remote video input device; (v) a status setting of the remote video input device; (vi) a brightness setting of the remote video input device; (vii) a contrast setting of the remote video input device; (viii) a hue setting of the remote video input device; and (ix) a saturation setting of the remote video input device.

As to claim **31**, Tanaka et al., as modified by Fukusawa et al., teaches a computer program product as recited in claim 30, wherein the action is one of: (i) querying a current zoom setting of the remote video input device; (ii) establishing a zoom setting for the remote video input device **(see Tanaka et al., [0154], Lines 4-8)**; (iii) querying a current pan setting of the remote video input device; (iv) establishing a pan setting for the remote video input device; (v)

querying a current tilt setting of the remote video input device; (vi) establishing a tilt setting for the remote video input device; (vii) querying a current focus setting of the remote video input device; (viii) establishing a focus setting for the remote video input device; (ix) querying a current status setting of the remote video input device; (x) establishing a status setting for the remote video input device; (xi) querying a current brightness setting of the remote video input device; (xii) establishing a brightness setting for the remote video input device; (xiii) querying a current contrast setting of the remote video input device; (xiv) establishing a contrast setting for the remote video input device; (xv) querying a current hue setting of the remote video input device; (xvi) establishing a hue setting for the remote video input device; (xvii) querying a current saturation setting of the remote video input device; and (xviii) establishing a saturation setting for the remote video input device.

3. Claims 5-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tanaka et al. (US 2006/0008175) in view of Fukusawa et al. (US # 7,154,538) and further in view of Driscoll, Jr. et al. (US # 6,583,815).

As to claims **5-12**, Tanaka et al., as modified by Fukusawa et al., teaches a method as recited in claim 1. The claims differs from Tanaka et al., as modified by Fukusawa et al., in that they further require that the actions comprise brightness, contrast, hue and settings of the remote video input device and correspond to establishing the brightness, contrast, hue and settings for the remote video input device.

In the same field of endeavor, Driscoll Jr. et al. teaches panoramic video image system (Figure 13A) wherein a remote video input device (Figure 13A, computer system "1200")

provides streaming video over a network to a client (Col. 10, Lines 37-Col. 11, Line 4). Using a GUI (graphical user interface) (Figure 13B), the client controls the remote video input unit by providing instructions to adjust image parameters. The parameters include image brightness, contrast and tint (Col. 11, Lines 13-39; *{Adjusting the tint of an image indirectly adjusts the hue and saturation of that image.}*). In light of the teaching of Driscoll Jr. et al., it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to include the ability to adjust the image parameters of brightness, contrast and tint in the system of Tanaka et al., as modified by Fukusawa et al., because an artisan of ordinary skill in the art would recognize that this would allow the user adjust the image quality to his/her liking.

4. Claims 19 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tanaka et al. (US 2006/0008175) in view of Fukusawa et al. (US # 7,154,538) and further in view of Naidoo et al. (US # 6,690,411).

As to claim **19**, Tanaka et al., as modified by Fukusawa et al., teaches a method as recited in claim 1. The claim differs from Tanaka et al., as modified by Fukusawa et al., wherein the action corresponds to a focus setting of the remote video input device.

In the same field of endeavor, Naidoo et al. teaches a remote surveillance system wherein a base station including a video camera provides images over a network to a remote user (Figure 1; Col. 6, Line 58 – Col. 7, Line 2). Camera settings, including pan, tilt and focus, can be controlled by the remote user (Col. 9, Lines 1-8). In light of the teaching of Naidoo et al., it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to include the ability to adjust focus

in the system of Tanaka et al., as modified by Fukusawa et al., because an artisan of ordinary skill in the art would recognize that this would allow a user to properly view the surveyed area.

As to claim **20**, Tanaka et al., as modified by Fukusawa et al., teaches a method as recited in claim 19, wherein the action comprises at least one of: (i) querying a current focus setting of the remote video input device; and (ii) establishing a focus setting for the remote video input device (see Naidoo et al., Col. 9, Lines 1-8).

Conclusion

5. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Anthony J. Daniels whose telephone number is (571) 272-7362. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00 A.M. - 5:30 P.M..

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ngoc-Yen Vu can be reached on (571) 272-7320. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

AD
1/31/07

NGOC-YEN VU
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER